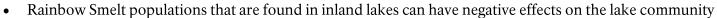


Osmerus mordax

Rainbow smelt, Frostfish, American smelt, Ice fish, Smelt

Threat Scores

- 1. Ecological Impact
 - Damaged the large sport fish populations in two ways.
 - First, the adult smelt actually prey on the young sport fish;
 this added source of predation has decreased the abundance of sport fish in many ecosystems
 - The other negative effect of Smelt is that that as young of year fish the smelt directly compete with the young sport fish for the limited supply of zooplankton



- The smelt concentrates PCBs in its fatty tissue, and magnifies it through the food chain
- High mercury levels also accumulate in the top food chain predators
- 2. Invasive Potential
 - Have expanded range via connected waterways
- 3. Geographic Extent
 - Locally pervasive
- 4. Management Difficulty
 - Commercial fishing can aid in keeping populations under control in introduced waters

Geography and Habitat

- 1. Native: North American Atlantic Coast from New Jersey to Labrador, landlocked populations
- 2. Introduced: Virginia, Washington, Oregon
- 3. Habitats
 - Water courses, lakes, reservoirs, marine
 - An anadromous fish, with landlocked populations that have adapted to freshwater environments

Invasion Pathways

- Natural spread
- 2. Stocking in open water intentionally stocked as baitfish

Non-Native Locations

- 1. 41- Virginian
- 2. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
- 3. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf

Sources

- 1. Molnar, Jennifer et al. 2008. Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity. Frontiers in ecology and the environment. Vol. 6, No. 9, pp. 485-492.
- 2. http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment
- 3. http://www.fishbase.org/Summary/speciesSummary.php?id=253
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